

IN THE DRAWINGS

Please amend FIG. 3 as described in the enclosed proposed drawing.

## REMARKS

### I. Introduction

In response to the Office Action dated September 7, 2006, claims 1, 11, and 21-30 have been amended and claims 31-33 have been canceled. Claims 1-30 are in the application. Re-examination and re-consideration of the application, as amended, is requested.

### II. Claim Amendments

Applicants' attorney has made amendments to the claims as indicated above. These amendments were made solely for the purpose of clarifying the language of the claims, and were not required for purposes of patentability.

The Office Action does not appear to address claims 31-33, which the Applicant believes were added in a previous amendment. The Applicant has canceled these claims 31-33.

### III. Examiner Interview

Applicants also reference the telephonic interview between the Examiner and Attorney Victor G. Cooper on September 1, 2006. Mr. Cooper thanks Examiner Kang for his help in discussing the application disclosure on that date.

### IV. Office Action Objections

In paragraph 2, the Office Action objects to the drawings:

- (1) for failing to label the imposition module of FIG. 3;
- (2) for failing to include respective names of the IIPS, print optimizer and imposition module of FIG. 3; and
- (3) to suggest that adding timing numerals to FIG. 3 would clarify the disclosure.

The Applicants have amended FIG. 3 as suggested with proposed drawing changes included herewith. Should the Examiner find the drawing changes unsatisfactory, he is encouraged to contact Applicant's counsel by telephone so that any remaining issues can be satisfactorily addressed.

In paragraph 5, the Examiner objects to the Specification because of informalities. The Applicants have amended the specification in response to these objections.

V. Office Action Subject Matter Rejection

In paragraph 6, the Office Action rejects claim 21 under 35 U.S.C. § 101 as being directed to non-statutory subject matter. The Applicants have amended claims 21-30 in response to this rejection.

VI. The Cited References and the Subject Invention

A. The Wang Reference

U.S. Publication No. 2004/0225773, issued November 11, 2004 to Wang discloses an apparatus and methods of transmitting arbitrary font data to an output device, such as a printer, are disclosed. The method comprises determining whether rendering information for the font data to be transmitted is resident on the output device. If the rendering information for the font data to be transmitted is not resident on the output device, rendering information for the arbitrary font data is transmitted directly to the output device.

B. The Dorfman Reference

U.S. Patent No. 5,960,164, issued September 28, 1999 to Dorfman et al. discloses a method and system for producing documents at a first site from database information produced at a second site remote from the first site. The method and system is said to have enhanced system flexibility and enhanced data handling throughput, which are accomplished by adopting standard programming interface or database tables to allow a computer at the second site to obtain information necessary to generate all necessary data codes and stream formatting information which will be utilized at the first site. An object association table, which associates document production jobs with specific documents and appropriate descriptions, is provided at the first site so that it is accessible--e.g. through an online communications network--at the second site. The object association table is accessed at the second site in realizing substantially only file names in the object association table, to produce database information at the second site. The database information is supplied from the second site to the first site where it is translated so that it may be utilized by a

specific print engine at the first site, utilizing a job formatting table to build an engine specific print stream for one or more print engines. Then the engine specific print stream, tailored to the particular print engine utilized, electronically controls a specific print engine at the first site to image documents having variable information from the database information supplied from the second site.

## VII. Office Action Prior Art Rejections

In paragraph 7, the Office Action rejected claims 1-9, 11-19 and 21-29 under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as unpatentable over Wang. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

With Respect to Claims 1, 11, and 21: As amended, claim 1 recites:

*A method of printing an impositioned document, comprising the steps of:*  
*receiving source data;*  
*receiving a job ticket generated from the source data, the job ticket having a first identifier identifying a resource of the document and layout information describing a layout of the resource in the document;*  
*generating a second identifier associated with the resource from the source data, the second identifier locally recognizable by a printing device;*  
*associating the second identifier with the first identifier;*  
*storing the second identifier remotely from the printing device;*  
*storing the resource locally to the printing device; and*  
*printing the stored resource according to the layout information.*

The Office Action argues:

Regarding claim 1, Wang discloses a method implemented by a driver program 420, "communicating between application program 410 and the printer 430," (paragraph 0038). The application program runs on a computer system 100, where the driver program 420 "receives document 135 from the application program 410. Document 135 may include one or more character encoding specifications 445, such as ASCII, and one or more font identifiers 447 within each character encoding specification," (paragraph 0038). Thus, the method disclosed by Wang includes a step of "receiving source data." Broadly defined, the "source data" is the actual document text and position information created by the user with the application software (such as a word processing application).

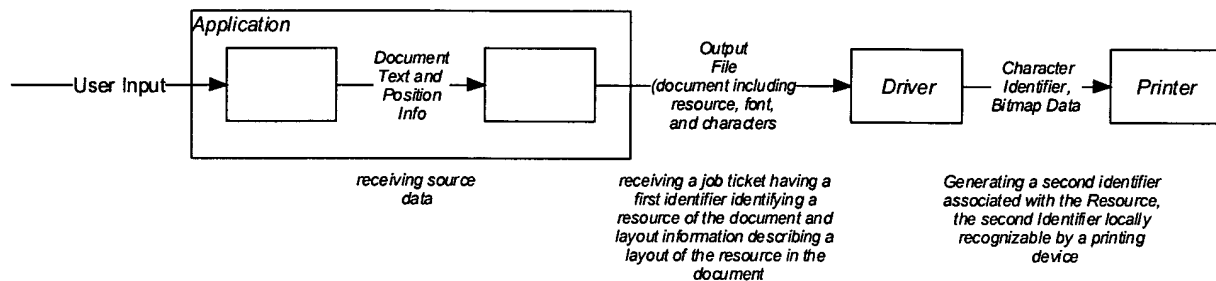
The application as commonly known in the art, creates an output file to be printed by the device driver. This, broadly defined, comprises the step of "generating a job ticket."

Because the print file, or "job ticket," comprises document including a resource, a specific font and its individual characters, and the positioning of each character on the page, Wang's invention includes a step of "receiving a job ticket generated from the source data, the job ticket having a first identifier identifying a resource of the document and layout information describing a layout of the resource in the document," as required by limitation 2.

Wang discloses in paragraphs 0039-0040, "within the device driver program 420, method 130 determines whether a font identifier 447 defines a printer resident font. .. If font identifier 447 does not identify a printer resident font, bitmap character rendering information 600 is generated in method 130 and sent to printer 430. This bitmap character rendering information may include a single or multiple byte character identifier 610 ... Bitmap data 670 is also transmitted to the printer with the bitmap character rendering information 600, and provides a bitmap version of the character image directly to the printer, thus making the rendering of the

character on the printer or output device independent of the issue whether the specified font is resident on the output device. Therefore, Wang's invention includes the step of "generating a second identifier associated with the resource," since the bitmap character rendering information 600 (including individual character identifiers 610) is generated and associated with actual bitmap data 670, which is essentially the "resource." Additionally, the printer or output device utilizes these identifiers 610 to render characters and as such the "second identifier[s] [are] locally recognizable by a printing device."

If the Applicant correctly understands this argument, the Examiner is suggesting that Wang discloses the Applicant's invention as outlined in the diagram below:



The Applicant respectfully traverses.

First, the Applicant has amended claim 1 to recite that the second identifier (which the Office Action analogizes to the character identifier) is generated from the source data, and to recite the affirmative step of associating the first identifier with the second identifier. In the Wang reference, the character identifier is generated from the output file, not the source data, and there is no affirmative step of associating the two identifiers (indeed, there is no reason to associate them). In the Applicant's invention, both the first and second identifier are generated from the source data and associated with one another after they are generated.

Second, claim 1 recites that the job ticket comprises a first identifier identifying a resource of the document and layout information describing the layout of the resource in the document. The Office Action argues that a "print file" emanating from an application and provided to a driver includes "a resource, a specific font and its individual characters, and the positioning of each character on the page," but does not address whether such a file would also include "a first identifier identifying a resource in the document" as recited in claim 1. Also, the Office Action appears to indicate that it is commonly known in the art that such features would emanate application software such as a word processor. The Applicant does not believe this to be the case. Hence, the

Applicant respectfully traverses this statement, and pursuant to M.P.E.P. § 2144.09, requests that documentary evidence of this assertion be provided.

Claims 11 and 21 each recite analogous features and are patentable for the same reasons.

VIII. Dependent Claims

Claims 2-9, 12-19, and 22-29 each recite the features of claims 1, 11, and 21, respectively, and are patentable for the same reasons.

Dependent claims 10, 20, and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over Wang in view of Dorfman. Claims 10, 20, and 30 each recite the features of claims 1, 11, and 21, respectively. Further, Dorfman does not cure the defects described above with respect to the Wang disclosure. Accordingly, the Applicant respectfully requests that these claims be allowed as well.

IX. Conclusion


In view of the above, it is submitted that this application is now in good order for allowance and such allowance is respectfully solicited. Should the Examiner believe minor matters still remain that can be resolved in a telephone interview, the Examiner is urged to call Applicants' undersigned attorney.

Respectfully submitted,

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